

FIERCE FIGHTING

Reported to Have Taken Place Near the Landing Place

OF UNITED STATES TROOPS YESTERDAY.

The News is from Spanish Sources, and It is Claimed that the "Americans Were Repulsed After a Bloody Engagement"—But Singularly Enough Another Dispatch States that the Spaniards Were Compelled to Retire—Cervera Telegraphs that His Situation is Anything but Pleasant—Cuban Account of the Defeat of the Spanish Near Guantanamo—Disgraceful Flight of the Enemy.

MADRID, June 23, 4 p. m.—The minister for war, Gen. Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing that the Americans "first attack" on Punta Berraco has been repulsed after a hard fought and bloody engagement.

Punta Berraco is situated a short distance from Balquid, where the United States troops landed yesterday. It is nearer the coast and therefore more completely under the guns of the American fleet, from which it can be judged that it is highly improbable that the army had been repulsed, as announced in Madrid.

MADRID, June 23, 4:30 p. m.—Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

A dispatch from the governor of Santiago de Cuba says: "The attack on Seboné and Balquid continued until midnight. The enemy was repulsed except on the left of Balquid, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of a flanking movement upon the part of the enemy, who landed several kilometers east of Balquid. Seboné and Berraco were destroyed by the American shells."

MADRID, June 23.—An official dispatch from Havana signed by Admiral Manterola, confirms the earlier announcements and says:

"The Americans bombarded the battery at El Morro and the other batteries defending Santiago bay from 7 o'clock until 11 in the morning."

FIRST ENGAGEMENT

At Playa del Este—Enemy's Flight Shameful—Sixty Spaniards Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The first official cablegram received by the Cuban junta direct from their government since the breaking out of the war was received here to-day by Senor T. Estrada Palma. It was as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 22. We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from the enemy at Playa del Este. Fought with 200 Americans and fifty Cubans against 450 Spaniards. Complete rout. Enemy's flight shameful. We captured eighteen prisoners, one officer. Sixty of the enemy are dead and sixteen wounded; two officers killed.

On our part we had two killed and three wounded. We captured twenty-eight Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges. To-day the forces of Gen. Rabi and Brig. Gen. Castillo took Balquid with the aid of the American vessels. Spaniards set fire to the town on retreating. Sixteen thousand American troops disembarked at Balquid. Gen. Garcia is on board the cruiser New York.

(Signed) COL. LABORDÉ.

ANOTHER SPANISH FABLE

About the Escape of the Maria Christina From Santiago.

MADRID, June 23.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Captain Aunon, minister of marine, read the following official dispatch from Havana:

"The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Maria Christina has succeeded in running the blockade and has entered Cienfuegos with a large cargo of provisions and war stores."

A dispatch to El Imparcial from Havana, says: "The cruiser Reina Christina escaped from Santiago and after running the gauntlet of the entire American fleet safely reached Havana. Three fast American cruisers pursued her near Havana. It was an exciting chase, but the Americans did not venture within the range of the Havana forts."

LONDON, June 23.—The dispatch to the Madrid Imparcial from Havana with reference to the alleged escape of the cruiser Reina Christina from Santiago and her arrival, after an exciting chase at Havana, is believed here to be merely an extravagant version of the dispatch yesterday by Captain Aunon, announcing that the auxiliary cruiser Maria Christina had succeeded in reaching Cienfuegos.

ONE SPANIARD KILLED

And Three Wounded in Engagement off San Juan Harbor.

MADRID, June 23, 2 p. m.—A dispatch just received here from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "An American cruiser appeared off the harbor, and the cruiser Isabella, a gunboat and the Torpedo sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three were wounded."

Aid For Shafter.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 23.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sailed from Old Point this evening at 6 o'clock for Santiago. The

NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

Cervera's Ships Have Moved Their Positions—Torpedo Boats Disabled—Lack of Food Among Troops.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) IN GEN. GARCIA'S CAMP, AUR- RANDERAS, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 23.—Per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23, 7 a. m.—A Cuban who left the city of Santiago on Monday night arrived at Gen. Garcia's camp on Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and the earthworks surrounding it. The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago, and now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and highhouse about half way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, which is unharmed, lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya, also unharmed, lies to the east, with her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers are temporarily disabled, one having been struck by fragments of the shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes and the other having her boiler tubes and engines in course of repair.

The most important statement made was in substance that the torpedo boats have not since their arrival here made any attempt to leave, being unable to do so. The ships have only half their supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago. The shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes were fired by the Massachusetts. Beyond this loss and the quite large loss of life incident to it there was little or no damage done. The earthworks were disturbed and one smooth bore gun was dismounted on the west battery. Seven

THE FIRST COMPANY

Of the Second Regiment to go Into Camp Will be "A." of Charleston—Commission Decided Upon.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 23.—Company "A" of Charleston, has already been recruited nearly to its full strength and to-morrow they will be examined and mustered into service. The regimental surgeons are being examined to-day by Drs. Robert S. Henry, Arch Stanton and James Lounsbury, of this city, but from indications to-night it will take a day or so to complete the examination. Dr. John B. Henshaw, of Martinsburg; Z. T. Kalbach, of Piedmont and W. C. Dally, of Terra Alta, the regimental surgeons, appointed by the governor, are admirably equipped young men for the place and will undoubtedly pass the rigid examinations that is being given them by the medical board. Company "A" of Charleston, will be the first to occupy Camp Atkinson, and will probably sleep beneath the tents to-morrow night. The other companies will be brought here as fast as supplies can be secured.

Quartermaster J. C. Gluck came in this evening from Ritchie and will be commissioned at once. Governor Atkinson has decided to appoint O'Brien Moore lieutenant colonel of the regiment, unless President McKinley interferes, which is not probable at this late date.

The commissions are also ready for the three majors, Howard Atkinson, Charles D. Elliott and Macker Babb, but the latter will not get into the service unless the war department shall change its order and permit the regiment to be mustered in under the military laws of the state, in which event there would be three additional adjutants and a commissary of subsistence.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS

Are Moving Briskly—They Have Captured All but the Inner City of Manila.

NOW WAITING FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

LONDON, June 23.—The Manila railroad company, having offices in this city, has received a cable message saying though the Philippine insurgents have captured all but the inner city of Manila, they are respecting property and are refraining from looting.

A London agent of the insurgents claims to have information that Gen. Aguinaldo has made a compact with Rear Admiral Dewey not to attack the walled city until the American troops arrive, when the Americans and the insurgents will co-operate.

new guns are being put up facing the sea, three of which, on the west, are ship's guns of the six-inch rapid-fire variety, and automatic guns of all descriptions. It appears, are being dismounted from the ships and mounted on the earthworks surrounding the city.

A new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city. The Spanish soldiers known as regular troops are on half rations and no rations or supplies are furnished to the local Spanish forces, numbering about three thousand men. They are compelled to forage for themselves.

The spirit of discontent, it also seems, is very widespread among the Spanish troops and an uprising in Santiago de Cuba is feared.

There is an absolute lack of drugs in Santiago, and, finally, the crews of the Spanish warships are on half rations.

NAVAL REWARDS

And the Peculiar Injustice They Work in Rewarding Heroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Representative Pearson, uncle of naval constructor Hobson, had another long interview to-day with Secretary Long respecting the reward of that hero. The secretary is puzzled by the conflicting interests in this case. He intends to reward Hobson in accordance with the merits of his feat, but would like to do this without injustice to other meritorious officers. A study of the naval register shows that if Hobson is advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander he will have been given a greater reward than was ever known in our naval history.

Cushing got fifty-six numbers and gained one year and nine months time in his record, yet Hobson, it is calculated, will be given, if made a naval commander, 34 numbers and will gain twenty years in time. He will become senior officer of the navy in a course of about fifteen years, and owing to his youth, will retain that place no less than twenty years, something absolutely without precedent in the American navy. These facts are being adduced by naval officers who are desirous of finding some other means of rewarding our naval heroes, which, while thoroughly satisfactory to them and their friends, will work no injustice to others.

As an instance of how the present practice works, the officers point to the fact that for his splendid achievement at Manila Dewey gained only ten numbers, while astounding as it may seem, instead of a reward for his excellent management and seamanship in bringing the great battleship Oregon successfully through one of the most remarkable cruises on record Captain Clark actually lost three numbers through the promotion over his head of officers engaged in the battle of Manila.

Captain Sigbee is cited also as a case in point, having suffered the loss of several numbers, representing a year or two of naval service, through the Manila rewards.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Dr. Taylor, Missing from Martinsburg, Appears at Ravenswood.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., June 23.—Dr. C. P. Taylor, who so mysteriously disappeared from Martinsburg several days ago, turned up here to-day. He says he was waylaid and robbed of \$500 and thrown in a sink hole, where he lay for several days, when he crawled to a cabin and was cared for.

He has a large scalp wound and other bruises about his body. He seems considerably wrecked mentally and says he has not been himself since this happened. He formerly practiced here three years ago.

Hold up and Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., June 23.—William Woodruff was held up on Water street and relieved of a large sum of money by two men. He had been drinking. His assailants were not identified. He is in a serious condition.

SERIOUS LABOR TROUBLES

At Oshkosh, Wisconsin—Strikers, Composed Mostly of Women, Bring on a Riot—Police Powerless.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 23.—A serious riot occurred here to-day as a result of the wood workers strike. Several hundred women armed with clubs, rocks, eggs and paper sacks of pepper gathered at the south end of Light street bridge, near the Morgan Sash, Door and blind factory and waited for workmen endeavoring to enter the factory. The police were powerless to disperse the mob and not a man was allowed to enter the factory, even the proprietors being driven back by threats of violence. Non-union laborers were singled out and chased for blocks, a number of them being struck by stones and eggs.

As a consequence the plant was ordered closed down and the manufacturers are now holding a conference with the city officials. A similar riot on a smaller scale occurred last night, during which one man had his nose smashed by a stone. Serious trouble is anticipated, as the strikers are feeling ugly. Several incendiary fires in the past few days are laid to the strikers and it is feared a resort to force may result in further attempts in this direction.

Chief of Police Weisbrodt has notified Mayor Ideon that he is unable to control the riotous strikers and the mayor in turn has called on Sheriff Lambert to restore order. The present plan is to appoint a force of deputies and if serious resistance is shown, the governor will be asked to send militia here.

It seems the trouble was started by a watchman at the Morgan plant pointing a revolver at some women doing picket duty.

The strikers are holding several streets on the south side and no one is allowed to pass without inspection.

To-night a mob of about 1,000 strong, raided McMillan's mill, where a strike has been on for several weeks. The mob was composed largely of women. Warning had been sent ahead and the gates to the yard were closed. Five hydrants were opened and the hoses were turned on the crowd, but they broke in the gates and took possession. Police and deputies were of no avail. All of the non-union workmen received severe beatings. Engineer Ed Casey was struck in the face with a stone. He retaliated by hitting the thrower, James Morris, over the head with a wrench, inflicting fatal injuries. Casey was saved from the vengeance of the mob and hurried away by the police.

MILWAUKEE, 9:45 p. m.—Rioting is in progress at Oshkosh. It is reported here that one woman was killed. Riot alarm has been sounded at every fire station in Milwaukee and troops are mobilizing at central armory. Two companies will be sent to Oshkosh by special train.

Four companies of the Wisconsin National Guard, together with a light artillery battery and light horse squadron, left on a special train for Oshkosh late to-night. Adjutant General Boardman ordered the troops out to suppress the rioting of woodworkers at Oshkosh.

Goshorn Wins His Suit.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 23.—In the case of J. W. Goshorn against E. W. Staunton, county clerk, and ex-Sheriff Peter Silman, on a charge of conspiracy, the jury to-day brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of \$4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty Drowned. ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Information has just reached here to the effect that during a recent typhoon at Port Arthur, a Chinese torpedo boat destroyer was driven ashore and 130 men were drowned. The Russian warship Sissol Valky (Sisoi) the Great was also damaged during the same storm.

IT WAS GRATIFYING

To Secretary Alger to Hear Spanish Report of the First Fight.

THE ADMISSION OF A RETREAT OF TROOPS

With a Claim of "Victory" Tantamount to a Defeat—Admiral Cervera's Announcement that the Situation was "Critical" Is in Startling Contrast to Other "Spanish Advice"—It is Believed that Cervera's Fleet will be a Factor in Taking Santiago Unless Sampson Gets in the Harbor and Destroys the Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference in the secretary's office at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the first Madrid bulletin announcing that fighting had begun was shown to them. The secretary read it aloud with favorable satisfaction, and both of them expressed themselves gratified with the favorable report, coming, as it did, from the enemy. There was no surprise that the fighting had begun so soon.

IT WAS SUGGESTED BY THE REPORTER THAT THE TROOPS HAD COMPLETED THEIR LANDING ONLY THIS MORNING.

"YES, BUT THEY HAVE GONE THERE TO FIGHT, AND ARE READY TO BEGIN AT ONCE," REPLIED GENERAL MILES.

Secretary Alger said no word had been received up to the hour indicating that fighting was in progress. He had no reason to doubt, however, that our troops had encountered the Spanish forces, and had given good account of themselves. He commented upon Admiral Cervera's cable that the situation was "critical," and that the Spaniards had been obliged to retire as in strange contrast with Madrid's claim of a "Spanish victory." General Miles said that the American troops would now push forward aggressively, driving in the Spanish and forcing them to fight. There was not a suggestion of apprehension or doubt, either with Secretary Alger or General Miles as to what the outcome would be. They had laid their plans well, and they were confident that General Shafter and his troops would be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

A Menace to the Army.

The impression here is that the Spaniards will make their strongest stand close to Santiago and the inner harbor, within the range of protection of the guns of the big Spanish cruisers lying there. There is no doubt that until these ships are removed from the field of operations the campaign against Santiago will be conducted against odds. The guns of the ships command the hills over which our soldiers must come to attack the town and reach the bay, but we will soon bring our own artillery in to play.

The naval officials here believe that when the time comes for an attack by land upon the town, Sampson will force his way into the harbor and take part in the engagement. They are satisfied that the wreck of the Merimac does not completely block the channel, and say that if Sampson does not come in, the Spanish fleet is likely to make a desperate effort to get out. The mines are to be considered in such case, but it is believed that once Morro castle is taken by the combined attack of the soldiers and fleet, these obstructions can be easily removed, with the experience gained in Guantanamo Bay.

The only positive news coming to the war department up to the close of office hours was a dispatch to General Miles from one of his staff officers with General Shafter, and also a brief dispatch to General Greeley from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. General Miles' dispatch stated in substance that the landing of the troops had been completed without any casualties, save to one Cuban soldier, who had his arm injured by the bursting of a shell. The troops of Garcia and Rabi, about 5,700 in number, had met the American forces with enthusiastic greetings. Stress was laid upon the point that the Cubans were well armed and well disciplined. General Garcia was confident that his forces would be evicted to 10,000 as soon as Santiago fell. About the only need among the Cubans was shoes and quinine. The dispatch to General Greeley merely stated that progress was being made in connecting the military forces direct with the war department.

To Reinforce Shafter.

During the day orders were issued to the entire division, comprising the newly created command of Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry for their speedy departure to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago. Already the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan have started on this mission. To-day's orders cover the balance of General Henry's command. It includes the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts regiment. These will complete General Duffield's command. The Third Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go as its equipment is incomplete. The orders also cover the entire brigade of Brigadier-General Garretson, which includes the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts and Eighth and Ninth Ohio regiments. The plan is to move all of General Henry's division on the Harvard and Yale, these ships to make two round trips. The first trip will carry most, if not all, of General Duffield's brigade. The war department allows three days for the trip, two days to unload the troops and three days to return to Newport News, making eight days. By that time, General Garretson's brigade will be at Newport News, ready to go on board the ships, and then will come the second trip, taking three days, with two days allowed for Garretson's troops to unload in Cuba.

Reports were current at the war department again to-day that General Miles, commanding the army, would leave the city within the next two days. It was also asserted that he had asked to get into the actual fighting by going to Cuba, and there assuming command of the troops. This was contradictory to the reports circulated a few days ago that General Miles would take command of the Porto Rico expedition. When General Miles' attention was drawn to the several conflicting reports to-night, he good-naturedly declined to discuss them. He considered it inadvisable to give any intimation as to when he would go. His long conference with Secretary

Alger during the afternoon lent some color to the reports that the general's future movements were under consideration.

WHAT FATUITY.

Some More Amusing Spanish Interpretations of Disaster to Their Cause.

MADRID, June 23, 6 p. m.—During the afternoon a semi-official note was issued "in order to avoid a misunderstanding," pointing out that "merely the Spanish left retired and took up a position in the mountains owing to the Americans landing nine kilometers east of Balquid, where there were no Spanish troops and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards."

The note then points out "that this part of the country is very unhealthy, and that yellow jack is rampant."

The Spanish official dispatches are announced to have created an "excellent impression" here as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de Cuba."

The dispatches from Cuba were read in the senate here to-day, whereupon the senators made patriotic speeches. Senator Navarro Rodrigo declared Europe and the whole world is "committing the greatest and most horrible crime of less humanity in allowing Spain to be crushed by brutal weight of numbers."

Continuing, the senator dilated upon the grave danger to the Latin and Slav races "if Europe tolerates Anglo-Saxon preponderance."

The newspapers talk of a possible change of ministry next week.

PECULIAR PROFESSOR

Charged with Many Offenses Originating in Spitefulness.

EASTON, Pa., June 23.—George Herbert Stevens, who until about a year ago was adjunct professor of moral philosophy at Lafayette college, is under arrest here on the technical charge of malicious mischief. The police charge Stevens with various acts of vandalism about the college, including the cutting of rare and valuable vines, the tarring of the chapel, the destruction of the organ, the throwing of hymn books into a well, etc. About a year ago Stevens gained some notoriety by his attack on Dr. Warfield, president of the college. Stevens refused to obey instructions from the president and was dismissed. Late this afternoon Stevens broke down and confessed to everything charged against him. He also revealed plans of the future work of destruction he had laid to burn all the college buildings except the gymnasium. Stevens' sole idea, he says, was to avenge himself against Dr. Warfield for the loss of his position.

The professor declares he brooded so much over the loss of his position that his mind became unbalanced and little by little he yielded to the awful desire to destroy in order to gain revenge. On the night of December 17 he came to Phillipsburg, N. J., (across the river from Easton), in disguise and went to a hotel. During the night he stole unnoticed up to College Hill and entered the Pardee hall with a key. He went to the department of biology over which Professor Davidson has charge, and against whom he had an imaginary grievance, and piled every inflammable article he could lay his hands on in a heap. Then he ran a gas burner under the inflammable collection, turned on the gas and applied the match.

Stevens then went back to Phillipsburg and at 6 o'clock in the morning took a train for New York City. He had ample time to get away from the burning building as the fire was not discovered for several hours after it had been started. Stevens stood at the railroad station and calmly watched the awful work of destruction. To-morrow he will be charged with arson.

IRON AND STEEL

Consumption of Iron is Largest Ever Known—No New Features.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 23.—The American Manufacturer will say to-morrow:

The most careful scrutiny of the iron and steel market this week fails to disclose anything new. At all points the same state of affairs seems to be shown. In the east the pig iron situation remains unsatisfactory. At Philadelphia a great deal of iron was suddenly thrown on the market and prices were somewhat disturbed.

The consumption of iron, however, is the largest ever known. The southern furnaces, in some instances, seem determined to sail at all hazards. The bar mills are in a bad way. The pipe and tube trade shows a slight improvement, and the plate mills are still being pushed. At New York fair orders for structural material are being placed. Chicago reports a less tonnage than for some time past. The southern furnaces are still granting concessions in pig iron. There is a fair demand for bars, but the structural market is quiet. At Cincinnati there is less cutting of pig iron prices. Skelp is dull, and the demand for manufactured iron and steel moderately good. Cleveland reports pig iron extremely quiet, but the bar mills are more active by the expected summer shut down. At Wheeling there is no change in the general market, but sheet makers are doing fairly well.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather; warmer; light southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 55 3 p. m. .... 81 8 a. m. .... 61 7 p. m. .... 79 12 m. .... 68 Weather—Fair.